The Administration, Receler and the Kaneas (From the Washington Union, May 18.)

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Hush of the excitement manifested in connection with the late occurrences in Kaneas may be fairly attributed to the fact that sufficient attention has not been given to the provocation under which the Missourians asted, and to the peculiar manner in which they are interested in the social and political condition of the Persitory. When viewed in its true light, with all the allowances properly to be made for the course adopted by the Missourians, the question involved is full of danger to the peace of the country, and, therefore, to be reliced safely or profitably, must be correctly understood. In the first place, it should be borne in mind that Missouri is a shareholding State, and hence that her citizens have a deep stake in all that concerns the institution of slavery. On two sides she is aiready bordered by free States, and in those, as in most of the other free States, the spirit of abelitionism has recently seemed to be pre-dominant. Thus situated, it is not surprising that the peaple of Missouri should feel keenly sensitive as to the exection of another free State on another one of her berders—thereby drawing around her on three rades a cordon of free States, filled with hoxility to her institutions, and controlled by men who away their purpose to adopt every means to effect the unsimate abelition of slavery. Bordered on two sides abready with open enemies to their institutions, it was natural that Missourians should look with absorbing interest to the future political condition of Kansas was to be cetermined. The legitimate meaning of that rule was, that the inhabitants of the Perritory, attracted to it as their future homes, in the voluntary and ordinary pursuit of their happiness, and for the permanent prosecution of their industrial occupations, should determine whether slavery and ordinary pursuit of their happiness, and for the permanent prosecution of their industrial occupations, should determine

ewn State. They fest that it they should be airmost tantamount to the abolition of slavery in their own State. Yet the principle of the Kanass bill was so fair that its adoption was cheerfully acquiesced in the presence.

In the third place, it cannot be too carefully remembered that the abolitionists of the free States at no time sequiesced in the principle of popular sovereignty on which Kanass was to be organized. When this principle was first adopted in the compromise measures of 1800, the abolitionists arrayed themselves against it, and after its adoption persistently repudiated it as a role obligatory on them. When the bill to organize Netwarks and Kanass was first it recluded, it is intuited in the plants, in the work of the plants, in the bill to organize Netwarks and Kanass was first it recluded, it is intuited in the plants, in the plants and plants, in the plants, in the plants, in the plants in the plants, in the plants in the plants, in the plants, in the plants in the plants, in the plants, in the plants in the plants, in the plants, in the plants, in the plants, in the plants in the plants, in the p

free colism. It was this open attempt to plant a colony of Massachusetts abolitionists on the western border of Missouri that grouped the indignation of the Missourians, and impelled them to adopt the measures for counteract the schemes which have given rise to the prevailing on the movement of the abolitionists, excitement.

creitement. but some more of the aboliticalists, excitement. but some movement of the aboliticalists, of the movement of the aboliticalists, there is no good reason to believe that the Missourians there is no good reason to believe that the Missourians of the Kansas law. They were provoked to measures of the Kansas law. They were provoked to measures of the Kansas law. They were provoked to measures of counter-action by a movement which threatened their interests as well as the organic law of the Territory. We do not maintain that the measures resorted to by the Missourians were legal or justifiable—we deprecate them deeply—but at the same time we are prepared to make such allowance for their excesses, in view of the provocation of the abolitionists, and in view of the provocation of the abolitionists, and in view of the provocation of the aboliticalists, and in view of the deep in the result. Whilst the abolitionists are seeking to review sectional agitation by inflammatory dawunciations of the Missourians, it becomes the true maticnal men of all politics who love the Union and desire its preservation, to bear in mind that the aboliticalists themselves are responsible for committing the first offence, and this fact should be considered in judging of the conduct of the Missourians, who are charged with obstructing the right of suffrage in the late election.

[From the Washington Union.]

[From the Washington Union.]

The Easton (Pa.) Argus, the leading democratic jour-nal in the fenth Legion, which has turewn such immense majorities for good principles for so many years, and published at the resicence of Governor Reader, has the following article in the issue of the 10th of May.—

published at the residence of Governor Reeder, has the following article in the issue of the 10th of May.—

We design at this time noticing but two palpable false, hoods which appears in the New York Harlado of Friday. A letter appears (purperlieg to have been written in Easton, but which was manufactured in New York or Wallington), charging Governor Reeder with having been a Buren free soiler in 1846. This is so glaring a falsehood that no man in this region would be bold sought to meet it. Every man acquainted with the political history of Pensylvania knew very well that Governor Reeder in 1846 was case of General Case's most active supporters, and neglected his professional basiness for weeks in coursasting the Samman making speeches. He devoted his time, his maken, and his talents to the success of the national democratic of that date about never resting until the battle was ended. Our like of that date about in reports of his peeches. The making the home of the false when he result in the telegraphic report, and has been selzed upon the mode of ne such term as "border reflars." This was agreed in the telegraphic report, and has been selzed upon. By its course on this question, the Him Ard was presented by the surface of the support of the surface of the su

pied journal in the country.

WILL KANNAB BE A SLAVE STATE?—ANOTHER MEETING IN MISSOUR!—LOOKING AFFER FREE SOILERS
AND FREE SOIL NEWSPAPERS.

[From the Kickapoo City Kannas Pioneer, May 9.]
It is generally admitted by the anti slavery press
throughout the Union, that Kannas will be a slave State.
The enemies of negre slavery held out as long as they
pessibly could for the abolition of Kannas, but it appears since the late election for members of the Legislature, which resulted in their entire defeat, that thay
have become discouraged, dishautened, and seem to be
willing to surrender to the wisdom and strength of the
South. This is, indeed, sensible on their part, if they
are really in earnest; but we are inclined to believe they
are playing "possum." They may think by yielding
and acknowledging that Kannas will be pro slavery, it
will impede the flood of Southern emigration here, but
at the same time they will be running as many of their
dupes into the Territory as possible, and thoreby, in
their usual cunning and demoraliting mole of conducting affairs, when Kannas shall have sufficient population
to enter the Union as a State, deceive pro-slavery men
by their numbers, and enter the Union as a free State.

This being evidently the intention of the abolitionists,
it requires every pro-slavery men to be on the alart, and
every effort made on the part of the South to populate
this ferritory with the right kind of soverelegas. Yes,
Southern people should be far more energetic than over—
and avery emergency.

That Kannas will be a slave State, we have never been
disposed to doubt, and we hope there will never be cause
for any right minded man to doubt it; but to accomplish
all we desire we must continue to do our dury, our
whole duty, not only that which will be gratifying to
ourselves, but also pleasing to all sound minded man—all
levers of the Union.

lovers of the Union.

Netwithstrading the confession on the part of many abolitionists that Kansas will be a slave State, we know that they are at the same time rallying all their forces in the North and East to this point. If they do not deceive us, it will not be their fault; they will not leave a steme unturned to accomplish their black and contemptible intentions. We should much dislike to see the fair and virgin plains of Kansas in possession of a set of desideable, negre threving abolitionists. We should be

tempted to believe that the South had lost her indepondence, her henor, her leve for the Union. But we shall not think thus until we are convinced that the ab-littonists will be allowed to hold the sway where pro-alevery men are new monarche of the most beautiful and fortile Territory that has ever entered the glorieus confederation of the Union.

A meeting of the citizens of the

to all persons in the least suspected of free soil or abolitionism, and notify them to leave the county immediately.

The chairman appointed the following persons under the last motion:—J. T. V. Thompson, Joel Turaham, A. G. Reed, O. P. Moss, J. D. Adkins, J. H. Adams, G. H. Wallis, W. E. Price, S. Lavi, Geo. W. Withers, David Morris, Incs. M. Gonney, Lawis J. Wood, Thomas J. Young, Edmund Tilman, A. T. Force, W. M. Austin, A. C. Couriney, Ryland Shackelford, Henry Estes, Major John Bougherty, Wyat Wilis, Willis Winn, Fountain Waller and A. Morray.

On motion of H. L. Routt, all persons of this county who are subscribers for papers in the least tinctured with free soil or abolitionism, are requested to discontinue them immediately.

To the above report the Kichspoo City Pioncer appends he following remarks:—

Our friends in Missouri are going it strong. Would bat there were other pro shavery Status hat would follow in the wale of Missouri; if there were, we should soon get rid of a class of men that are very offensive to the oliactory nerves of Southerners. But in the ardor of men who love their rights so well, we hops they will not allow their safor to carry them beyond proper hounds. There is such a thing as carrying matters to far, and every good citizen should consider well before acting.

We detest abolitionism as much as any man, and

of nch corruption; but in a slave State the people can rid themselves of it without doing that in a moment of excitement which they themselves might in a cooler moment regret.

We do not wish our Missouri friends to misunderstand as. We perfectly agree with them in shipping Park & Patterson, as well as every other editor in Missouri, who care utter abolition sentiments in their midst; but we had much rather see such stock despatched without having to take life if it can possibly be avoided. If it cannot be avoided, why we say stand up for your rights at every jeopardy; but in sending abolitionists out of Missouri do not ship or bury them in Kansas; we wish to keep this Territory as clear of such carrion as possible. Buzzards are a snarce bird over here, and we are fearful they would so frighten the crows that they wouldn't caw.

The Herald of Freedom of the 5th inst. furnishes a few items of local news in Kansas territory. It is stated that notwithstanding the Governor's proclamation convening the Legislature at Pawnee, the persons who claim seats in that body have resolved to adjourn immediately to the Shawnee Mission, as "Pawnee is too near Fort Riley to justify a session there by persons who claim seats in violation of law."

The Herald denies emphatically the charge of negrostealing made by the Missourians, and defies them "to point to a single instance of interference on the part of Northern men, or any aid or encouragement whatever extended to a fleeting bordsman."

The weather in the Territory had been fine for the last few days. Copious rains hau fallen, and vegetation had a most cheering aspect.

The fifth party of emigrants from Boston had arrived. Emigration has already commenced from the Territory to the "West," several young men having left for California and regions intermediate.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. PARK, OF THE PARK-VILLE LUMINAEY—EXPOSITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER—ATORHISON'S CONSPIRACY—SECKET

NOTHER LETTER FROM MR. PARK, OF THE PARKVILLE LUMINARY—EXPOSITION OF AFFAIRS ON
THE FRONTIER—ATCHISON'S CONSPIRACY—SECMET
DISUNION SOCIETY, ETC.

Believing D. R. Atchison a dangerous man, the Luminary steadily opposed his re-election to the United States
senate, and supported Col Benton. The consequences
were he let loose his hireling preses upon that paper;
but they got battle to their hearts' content, and retired
discomflited from the field. About this time the selfdefensive association was formed at Weston, but the
masses put it down. D. R. Atchison, B. F. Stringfellow,
J. T. V. Thompson and others, then organised a secret
association. I am informed its members are sworn to
secresy—to turn out and fight when called on from
headquarters—to contribute money to carry out the objects of the association—to share equally the damages
that may acrue from the overt acts of any of
its members, and to carry these peints even
at the price of disunion. They are bound never
to divulge the names of members. Thus their
clan can act in concert every where at once, and
lead the uninitiated to suppose that it is the spontaneous
uprisings of the whole people, when they number only a
corporal's guard. When a min is proscribed, they act
in concert to destroy his business and character; and
the poor man is ruised without knowing the cause. All
Northern men are proceribed and rained in their business and character, or driven out of the country, who
do not subscribe to their most ultra doctrines. In this
manner whole communities are overawed. One man
said to me in Parkville, "Times are worse here now than
they were in France in the days of Robespierre;" others
said that this was the first time they were afraid to avow
their real sentimente. No one knew when his business
would be destroyed, or he be ordered out of the country,
In this way citizens are paralyzed and subdued. They
call upon other counties and St. Louis to co operate and
carry on the work. Usscruptous, they use any means
to accomplish their purposes. Thus this s

McGe, of Jackson county, was travelling in Arkansas on
the same mission. Lycurgus Shepherd, of Platte county,
said to me a few days since. "That the whole South was
organized; that they had decreed the destruction of
every Benton press in the State, and a portion of the
whig presses; that they could command any amount of
men at a moment's warning and million
that five hundred thousand dollars were satesprised in
dissourt; that the destruction of the hotel at Kansas,
and presses at Lawrence, had been decreed;
that they had then cannon along to demolish
them from a listance, so as not to be blown up by
the kegs of powder said to be under the building—
lively would not stop until every free solier and abolitionist was driven out of Misgouri and Kansas—they
were prepared for disuntion or anything." He was then
just out of a sceret meeting. These secret meetings are
generally held once a week, or at the call of their leader. There is no doubt but some good men are indused
to join this association, and get involved in its meshes
before they understand its objects. So by some overt
act, or by bloodshed and murder, they hope gradually
to get the North and South to take sides, and bring on
civil war and disunion. The nomination of D. R. Atonison for the President may is ominous. Public meetings are
called at all the prominent points where B. F. Stringfellow, J. T. V. Thompson or other speakers, are generally
present to make exciting speaches, and lash to fury the
pastens of the multitude. Even the Rev. Mr. Kers,
chaplain to the arm; at Fort Leavenworth, left his post
and ceme over into Platte county, and in a public speech
urged the citizens to extreme measures. Blube in
hand, "the asouted the idea of using homorable means
in this war." H. Rich, ruttler at Fort Leavenworth, was ready to mob the man if he did not
sanction exiteme measures. He that is not for us, is
against us, is jtheir motto; there can be no middle
ground; and they are now busy dragoning the whole
community into duty. Envy, prejudice, and inte

they will quickly step forth to sustain its laws and its henor.

The whole force of this seeret association was brought to bear against the Luminary. They acknowledge that they could get no hold of it, and nothing was left but brute force, which they were not unwilling to use especially when they numbered more than one hundred to one. Dr. Liebe, of Leavenworth, informed me some time ago that Wm. W. Miller was placed down at Farkville to drive me off. Stringfellow and him were so counselling in his presence.

From certain indications, we are led to believe that the destruction of the Luminary press was determined on months before it was put into execution. Littlers were received asking the price of our press. We offered to sell at a reasonable price; but no trade was consummated. J. T. V. Thompson was heard to declare that the press abould be thrown into the Missouri river, and its editors hung. (By the way, we had opposed the appointment of that corrupt man to the office of Governor of Kansas, and thereby enkinded his wresh.) About the first of March last, after Atchison had left his seat in Congress and returned to Massouri, lotters were said to have been received in Parkville, signed by D. R. Atchison, stating that the State no longer desired his services, but he had other duties to perform—certain individuals in Parkville needed his attention. Indeed, from that time rumost thick-end that the press would be destroyed, but we did not alter its tone, nor believe it till the deed was done. We have reason to believe that the meney was made up to establish the Southern Democrat on the ruins of the Luminary, and its editors spoken to before it was destroyed.

R. S. Kelly, of the Squatter Sovereign, received \$700 at

ruins of the Liminary, and its editors spoken to before it was destroyed.

R. S. Kelly, of the Squatter Sovereign, received \$7.00 at one time, and expected \$1,800 more. Besides, Atchison gets for them the publication of the laws of the United States. Government patronage appears to be at his disposal. His ervile tects, the Examiner, Platte Aryus, Squater Sovereign and Kausas Herald, are the recipients. But

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1855.

1. Every claim shall be stated in a printed petition addressed to the court, and signed by the claimant or by course.

1. Every claim shall be stated in a printed petition addressed to the court, and signed by the claimant or his coursel.

2. The petition must set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress or by any of the departments, if such action has been had, specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof, or interested therein, and whom and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. If the claim is founded upon any if w of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, the act of Congress and the section thereof upon which the claimant relies must be stated, and the particular regulation of the department must be specified. If the claim is founded upon any express contract with the government of the United States, such contract must be set forth in the petition, and, if it be in writing, in the words of the contract. If it be founded upon any implied contract, the circumstances upon which the claimant relies as as tending to prove a contract must be specified. There must be suncred to the petition an affidavit of the claimant that the facts stated in the petition are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

3. Each claim shall be entered on the docket on filing the petition, or, in cases referred by either house of Congress, on filing a petition and the papers in the case retered.

4. The claimant, when he files his petition, shall deliver to the clerk ten copies thereof for the use of the judges and the solicitor shall be of opinion that the petition does not state a proper case for the action of the court, it shall be his duty, at ter the filing of the petition, to furnish the clerk ten printed copies of his objection for the judges and the claimant.

6. There shall be no other pleadings than those above stated.

6. There shall be no other pleadings than those above stated
7. If the petition be adjudged to be sufficient, the court will authorize the taking of testimony in the case.
8. The centr will appeint permanent commissioners for the taking of testimony, and special commissioners as as circumstances may require.

Every permanent commissioner shall take an oath before he enters upon his duties that he will faithfully discharge them so long as his commission remains in force; and every special commissioner shall take an oath faithfully to discharge his duties.

The form of a commission to a permanent commissioner shall be as follows:—

18. All witnesses shall be sworn or affirmed, before elections are put to them, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, relative to the cause in which they are to tastive, and each witness shall then state his name, his occupation, his age, his place of residence for the past year; whether he has any interest direct or indirect, in the claim which is the subject of inquiry; and whether, and in what degree, he is related to the claimant. At the conclusion of the deposition, the witness shall state whether he knows of any other matter relative to the claim in question; and if he do, he shall state it.

14. All ev dence must be in writing, and all depositions must be taken by questions, each of which is to be written down by the commissioner in the body of the deposition, and then proposed by the commissioner to the witness, and the answers therety are to be written down by the commissioner in the body of the deposition, and then across interrogatories may be admin intered, under the supervision of the Court, whenever in their opinion justice and expediency require, and each deposition must be speed by the deponent in the prevence of the commissioner.

15. The commissioner's return shall be as follows:—

State of —, county of —, ss:
On this — day of — A. D. —, personally came.

State of _____, county of _____, ss:
On this ______, county of _____, a. D. _____, personally came
first every to tell the truth, the whole truth, an inothing
but the truth, the questions contained in the within deposition were written down by the commissioner, and then proposed by him to the witness, and the answers thereto were
written down by the commissioner, in the presence of the
witness, who then subscribed the deposition in the presence
of the cermissioner. The deposition of _______ takes at the
request of _______ to be used in the investigation of a claim
against the United States now pending in the Court of
Cisias, in the name of _______ The adverse party was notified,
did astend, and oid object. ________, Commissioner.

counsel shall be upright and according to law. But any claimant may appear in person and manage his own cause.

20. When the claimant's case is prepared, he shall notify the solicitor thereof, furnishing him, at the same time, with a printed copy of his brief. The solicitor, within a reasonable time thereafter, shall runnish the opposite counsel with a printed copy of his brief, and file copies of both briefs with tha clerk. When the briefs are thus fited, the clerk shall enter the case on the trial docket. At least three days before any case will be called for argument such printed briefs shall be furnished to each of the jurges, and contain all the positions and authorities relied on. No viva cocc argaments on behalf of either party will be permitted to continue more than two hours, nor will counsel be permitted to take other grounds or to refer to other authorities than those stated in the briefs. The cases will be called for argument or submission in the order in which they shall be thus prepared.

21. In the computation of time mentioned in those rules, all Sundays, and also the day of the sarvice of any notice, and the day on which a party is required to appear, or on which any act is required to be done, shall be excluded.

22. No paper filed in a cause shall be taken from the clerk's office, except by one of the judges, without permission of the court, and by leaving a certified copy with the clerk.

23. If the claimant die pending the sut, his proper representatives may, on motion, be admitted to prosecute the claim.

A true copy from record:

SAMUEL H HUNTINGTON, Chief Clerk.

Clerk's office, for the present, in the Capitol, in the room of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives.

News from Brenos Ayres.

SPECT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS—FASSAGE OF THE
BRAZILIAN SQUADEON THROUGH THE RIVERS FLATE
AND PARANA—COMMERCIAL CRISIS—MERIOUS AFPRAY BETWEEN AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS AND THE

of March.

The British Packet of March 4th has the following

items in its monthly retrospect:—

The government adheres resolutely to its programme of peace and neutrality; and the moderation, prudence and cautien wherewith it has managed our delicate and

The government adheres resolutely to its programme of peace and neutrality; and the mederation, prudents and cautien wherewith it has managed our delicate and formidable question merits more credit than has generally been awarded to it. We refer to the passage of the Brasilian squadron through the waters of the Plate and the Parsne, on its way to Paraguay. A dogmatic assertion of rights would have led to a series of endless complications.

A correspondence with Admiral Johnstone, through the medium of Her Majesty's Consul, respecting a survey of the interior rivers, has been conducted in the same conciliatory spirit; and we may remark generally, that our foreign relations, based on priciples of international justice and expediency, begin to assume a perfectly satisfactory aspect, not likely to be affected or disturbed by an injudicious discussion kept up in the local press, for the mere purpose of hostinizing the Minister of Foreign Relations

The commercial crisis complained of in our last has degenerated into a monetary crisis of stringent severity; and the incipient apprehensions of a financial crisis, arising from the general paralization, give a deeper tiege to a prespect already sufficiently goomy. Based on a system of long credits and unlimited conficence, our commercial system has been shaken to its very foundations; and we fear many months will be requisite to obliterate unwelcome reminiscences and restore lost confidence. Accordingly, whilst preparations for the winter supplies usually commence in February, hardly anything has yet be in done this season; and the prospecte of the winter season, the most important of all, begin to waver in the balance.

With the visit of the Imperial squadron, the limited demand for Paragnay has been brought to a stand still and the complications in that quarter are too many and serious to leave any hopes of improvement for the current year. In the mean time, the supplies intended for that direction are thrown upon the general market, where they are little needed. Add t

failen off considerably, and what is stranger still, we hear precisely the same complaints from Montevideo; so that they must either be resting on their oars, or exporting direct from their own port.

[From the British Packet, March 10,]

The following communications sufficiently explain the unfortunate occurrence to which they refer:

BURNOS ANRES, March 10, 1855.

Sirs—In the Cronica and Tribuna of yesterday, there appeared two lengthy articles, which, though based upon truth, are so falsified and distorted that the small portion of truth they contain is worse than useless.

We, sir, masters of American and British vessels at present lying in the port of Beunos Ayres, beg to furnish you with a true statement of an affair which reflects great discredit upon the guard and the officer, and upon the editors of the morning papers which have furnished such one-sided and malignant statements as those which were published yesterday.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

On Wednesday, the 7th of this month, Captaip J. Lincoln, of the American bark Maria; Capt. F. Lincoln, of the American bark Maria; Capt. F. Lincoln, of the Gipsy, and Capt. Dodge, of the Ametican ship Geneva, came down on the beach previous to going out for an afternoon ride. They remained for a few minutes at the door of the store belonging to Messrs. Hall and Gatliff, ship chandlers, No. 41 Calle Julio; from there they proceeded to that of Messrs Bivers & Co. No. 33 Calle Julio, never quitting their horses' backs. There they remained a few mements in conversation, and then, turning their horses' beads, proceeded te retrace their steps. We then saw the officer on guard at the guard house walk to the sentry, spak to him, and return to the guard house. At that mement Capt J. Lincoln came past, the horse walking very quietly. The soldier presented his bayonet, cited out Despacio, and ran the bayonet into the left breast of the captain, and only by a mere casually is it, that we have not to lament the death of an esteemed friend and companion. It is u

of the Port he promises an investigation that never takes place.

We dery that we were drunk, that we were tumultous, that we conducted ourselves in any other way than all right thinking men would have done under the circumstances; that we were armed we deny, beyond those natural weapons every man has provided him by nature, and a few of us with those amall canes so commonly in use at the present day.

We desire a searching investigation into this affair, and hope that you, sir, will aid us in procuring this result, by publishing this statement in the columns of your valuable paper. We remain, sir, your obedient servants, I. L. STOCKBRIDGE, Bark Alabama.

THOS. W. DODGE, Ship Geneva.

THOS. W. DODGE, Ship Geneva. THOMAS LAING, Br. bark Teal. J. W. SHERMAN, Ship Art Union. RICHARD SETIES, Bark Parana, PHILIP AMY, British Perseverance.
WILLIAM PATRICK, Br. brig Riga.
IRVIN BELL, Br. brig Gauntles.
JOSEPH HILL, Bark Scott Dyer.
PEHIP DRAPER, Br. brig Arab.
C. S. SNELLING, Br. schr. Emily Annind.

C. S. SNELLING, Br. schr. Emily AnnindSingular Freaks and Effects of Lightning.
The Portland (Mc.) Advertiser of the 18th instant, ritates that at 6P. M., on Monday last, the house of Captain David Upton, of Great Chebeque Island, Mc., was struck by lightning. A neighbor who was looking at Mr. Upton's house at the time, perceived a ball of fire, appurently a fect in diameter, with a trail thirty yards leng, descend upon the chimney, and immediately after a volume of smoke began to ascend as if the house was on fire. Hastening to the house it was found a wreck, but not on fire. The Advertiser says:—

The family, of six persons, were a supper, and their escape with their lives, is a miracle. Old Mrs. Upton's right arm is cut to the bone, above the elbew, and she is otherwise hadly braised. Her granddaughter, Marietta Hamilton, six years old, is so bruised as to be purple from the bips to the feet, and is in a precarious condition. David Upton, Jr., is badly bruised about the head and face. His child, in his arms, was unhurt; also his wife, standing near, and old Mr. Upton, likewise unhurt.

But the effects of the lightning about the premises are

from the bips to the feet, and is in a precarious condition. David then, Jr., is badly bruised about the head and face. His child, in his arms, was unhurt; also his wife, standing near, and old Mr. Upton, likewise unhurt.

But the effects of the lightning about the premises are astenishing. Gid Mr. Upton was eating a bowl of bread and milk, with one hand upon the bowl, the other holding the spoon—the bowl was broken in his hand, and the speon has not been found. Old Mrs. Upton had a cup of tea in her hand, and when she came to herself she was parity under the table, with a piece of the cup in her hand and herself covered with the wreck of the chimmey, among which was a piece of timber, from the front of the fire place, eight feet long, with a flat har of iron of the same length attached.

The grand-daughter was thrown from her seat at the table to near the freplace, and was literally covered with bricks and moriar. Nearly every article of crocks yn in the house, two clocks, three looking glasses, and two old fashioned oak tables in the kitchen, are smalled. The chair in which old Mrs. Upton was sitting, was broken into twenty-eight pieces—at any rate, that number of pieces belonging to it were found. Every chair in the kitchen was broken. Every partition in the house was removed from its position, and more or less shattered.

The fluid seems to have gone through the bottom of a cooking store, sitting in the kitchen freplace, leaving a hole as if made by a shot four inches in diameter, taking of one leg of the store, then entering the cellar through the floor, leaving a hole large enough for an ordinary sized man to pass. The kitchen is on the north side of the house, and from the allied of the house, and from the allied of the house are flackened as if by gowder.

The north is the cellar making the confined and thrown off the underprinning, so that that side and early here is a darkened as if by powder.

The hoops on one barrel of molasses, two soap barrels and one keg, were all cut off; a stone jar, sitting on

NIAGARA FALLS, May 18, 1855. ension Bridge—Distinguished Visiters to the Pulls— erations of the Liquor Law—Miss Kimberly, the

Having been rejourning here for a few days, experiencing more real solid comfort than I have ever before enjoyed, I cannot bear to leave it without attempting to centribute my mite towards influencing others to come

hither likewise, and partake of the same.

During the past winter, the magnificent Clifton House has undergone the most thorough renovation, been repainted throughout, new furniture added, the adjacent grounds vastly improved and beautified, and it is now decidedly the neatest and one of the best regulated hotels in the country. It remains under the management of Mr. George P. Sheers and his brothers, who have had the charge of the hetel for the past six years, and who, by their admirable tact for their business their energy and indemitable perseverance, have contributed to the general comfort and enjoyment of visitors to the great wonder of nature, Ningara Falls, more than any others in the neighborhood. Their popularity is new almost world-wide. They please every one, and none were ever known to leave the Clifton House with any dissatisfation while it has been under their control.

sad none were ever known to leave the Clifton House with any dissatisfation while it has been under their centrel.

The suspension bridge is now wholly floished, and a more beautiful or wonderful piece of work! never expect to witness. The crossing, for the first time, looking cown into the rushing Nisgara, will send a tbrill through the stoutest heart; but you soon become familiar with it, and cross without the least timidity. The locometive indicates move over it very slowly, being obliged by the ules of the company to occupy two minutes in the crossing. Great improvements have been made at the old ferry, at the foot of the hill, front of the Clifton House. A number of large and new boats have been added, a wharf has been built on each side, making landing easy: and curing the months of June, July and August, the steamer Maid of the Mist will be used as a ferry boat, crossing every ten or fifteen minutes, and down the river.

The Clifton House has been open since the list of May, and the arrivals a ready number from forty to fifty a day. No liquors or wines are sold, as I am told, at the hotels on the American side; or if sold, it is against the law as interpreted by the corporate authorities of Niagara village. There is no law or restraint upon its sale.

enjoy such beverages as they may desire, without restraint from odious laws or the watchings of infamous piles.

On looking over the register of the Clifton, I find a number of distinguished names—atnong them Lord Bury, of Quebec, Lord Edmund Hornby, the attaché of the Spanish Embassy at Washington, and others. Also, the tolowing well known New Yorkers: C. Satterthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Miss Van Hanse, Miss Norrie, Mr. Curtis and others. Feveral distinguished parties from New Orleans have also been here—among them Mrs. Byrne and daugher, and Mr. E. Thiff. During the present week Miss Kimberly, the actress, has been sejouraing here, but leaves en Saturday, to fulfill an engagement at the new theatre in Cleveland. I am much indebted to the gallast host for an introduction to her, for I have never in all my travels met with a more vivacious, agreeable and accomplished lady. Her face sparkles with intelligence, and she possesses conversational powers rarely to be met with. I do not wonder at her great and sudden popularity. Having never seen her perform upon the stage, I can say nothing of her merits as an artist, but if she is half as pleasing on as off the stage, the future must prove a mine of wealth to her.

AZEMA.

Our Texas Correspondence.

Our Texas Correspondence. CAMP NEAR MOSES' BAYOU, Texas, May 9, 1855.
Scenery in Texas—Interesting Travelling Companions on
the Pruiries—Wild Animals, Birds and Insects—Internal Improvements, &c., &c., &c.
Although my letter has somewhat of a military head.

ing, à la "Camp before Sebastopol," yet my intentions here are entirely of a pacific nature. I do not intend to propose four or any other number of points to "Moses" for settlement, neither do I intend investing his bayou, seeing that it would not be a very profitable operation, as the said bayou is composed of two inches of water, four feet of mud, and two feet of alligators, with five solitary willows skirting the margin, and breaking the dull monotony of the prairie; but I am seeing one of the phases of Texan life, called "camping out," and until this sort of life is gone into, the comforts of a home can never be realized.

never be realized.

Imagine a wast avramme of practic, unbroken except by those five atunted willows, dusty and hot—oh, how hot! no skelter from the rays of the sun except the tent, which can hardly be called a shelter; no bed but the ground, and no water to drink but an abomination mixed rith clay and lime, and which has to be diluted with whiskey before it is fit to drink. There is one redeeming point, however, amid all these discomforts, and that is that we have a fine breeze from the Gulf every afternoon, and the nights are sufficiently cool to render a blanket necessary. The climate of this portion of Texas is probably the mest variable in the world. The heat will be excessive, not a breath of air stirring, and you will when a "norther" will spring up without a moment's warning, and, presto | greatcoats are in demand. Of course, in such a climate, woollen garments are absolutely indispensable, and it is well never to go any dis-

One of the terrors of my life here is the immense herd of wi'd cattle reaming over the prairie. They are scat-tered about in "gangs" of from one to two hundred, and their paths intersect the prairie in every possible direc-tion. It is very rare that they will attack a man on

herreback, as they have become accustomed to the sight of persons travelling in that manner, but it is dangerous for a person to travel among them on foot, as they will probably trample him to death. A few days since, three of us left our camp to walk a few miles down the prairie, and before we got to our destination we encountered a gang of cattle. They stooped feeding, dew nearer and mearer to us, and began to bellow and paw the ground. We were walking very slowly, as any attempt to hasten our speed would have been met with certain feeth, but the third of the stooped the him to the certain our speed would have been met with certain feeth, but the third of the stooped the him to the certain our speed would have been met with certain feeth, when the certain our pred our point of certination safely, and on our return observed this same gang far off on the horizon, but old not imagine that we should har asything more from them. We had proceeded about half a mile, when we perceived that the cattle had crossed our track form mile and a balf bolow, had scented our trail, and were following us with great rapidity. Presently they drew nearer and nearer, and we could plately discern them rouning to and fro, saming at our scent, pawing anart that we were about descending to the bottom of a well fer rafety, but we happily escaped them, and arrived at eam pin safety.

The cattle, however, are not the sole occupants of the praire by any means. Droves of wild herses are not infrequent, and deer are in countless numbers. The small brown wolf or cayedle is, quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother small brown wolf or cayedle is, quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother small brown wolf or cayedle is, quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother small brown wolf or cayedle is, quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother the small brown wolf or cayedle is not a quarrel with long coarse black his.

Maturing of the Crops—Their Delicincy—Market Rates
—The Revolt of the Military at St. Johns—Scenes in
the City—Demands of the Soldiers—Fittbuttero Reports.

The crop is rapidly drawing to a close, and will scarcely
reach two-thirds of that of the past season. The excessive drought still continues, much to the detriment of
the grewing cames.

per quality; melasses, 12c. a 18c.; teenage scarce freights to United States 45c. for sugars, and 35 50 a 2: 75 for melasses. Stocks of every description of lumbes and coeperage stock heavy, and market dull. Previsions in only fair supply, and are seiling at remunerating

was created a few days since at the city of St. Johns the capital of the island, from the revelt of a portion of the troops stationed in that place. About two hundred of the artillery seized the fortress of San Christobal of the artillery seized the fortress of San Christobal, which completely commands the whole city, confined their officers, and commenced a fire of murketry upon the town, which continued during the whole of one night; the city was at once declared in state of siege, and placed under martial law, and all the inhabitant ordered to keep within their houses, all the streets being in peasession of the infantry troops of the different regements.

ordered to keep within their bouses, all the streets being in passession of the infantry troops of the different regiments.

During the night a flag of truce was sent by the insurgents to the Captain General, demanding a full pardon for their offence, as well as two years reduction of their term of collastment, with the threat that if not acceded to they would the following moraing shoot all their officers, and then bombard the city with the heavy ordannee. The Captain General acceded to these demands, not knowing how far he could depend up in the fidelity of the other troops, fearing the same exactions from them. It is currently believed by the Spanish officers that the revoit was to have been a general one among all the troops in the city, but from the artillery acting too prematurely from some mistake in their signals, the affair was confined to that portion of the soldiery.

So much alarm was, however, created, that several thousands of the city population left for the country.

I am informed that the exaction of two years reduction from their term of enlistment was based upon a similar one made in Spain during the late revolution in that country, and which the troops naturally supposed should also extend to the colonies. Affairs are so far quiet; still but little confidence is felt in the fidelity of the troops.

Probably from absolute want of some other humbur to create a little excitement a rumor was rife a formight since that a strong filloustering expedition had actually effected a landing in the port of Naguaho, at the east end of the island, from four large American steamers, on the strength of which troops were at once ordered from other points to that place, where, much to their astonishment, they found nothing. This is the first instance that has occurred touching upon any rumors of filloustering in this island.

Our Venezuela Correspondence.

Our Venezuela Correspondence

CARACAS, April 26, 1965.

Anticipated Trouble with New Granada—Bztraordinar;

Powers Granted to the President—Rain—Assassination. de. de.

session one month from the 20th instant. On the 18th it passed a law granting dictatorial powers to President Menagas, with authority for him to declare war, make peace, conclude treaties, borrow money, grant privileges, raise an army or fifty thousand men, and to call all the national militia into service, with full power over the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities.

It appears the President is terribly frightened. New

Granada has offered to receive any territory from the adjoining States, if the inhabitants occupying such teradjoining States, if the inhabitants occupying such territory pronounced against the Monagas rule, and to add in the protection of such territory. There have been indications that the province of Maracable would pronounce. The Governor has made an official communitation on the subject, and troops have been sent thither to prevent rebellion.

The American Minister entertained the President Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishop, and a large party of distinguished personages, at a dinner given on the 23d inst. at the United States Legation.

We have had much rain lately, which is of great benefit to the agriculturisis; but the people generally are in a state of despondency.

Pedro Obregen, worth his million of dollars, has been assassinated in Lagusyra. The assassin gave himself up to the authorities, and is now in the jail of this capital. It appears the mas wrote a laster to Obregon's wife, and the husband, in attempting to chastise him, received the ratal stab.

The bark Venezuela goes full of passengers, including several native families. This intercourse with the United States will tend greatly to cullighten the inhabitants of this country, and dispet their profound ignorance of a republican form of government, which they have ne onception of.

DITSOIT, May 7, 1855.

Lake Navigation Opened—Splendid Prospects of Trade—
The Wheat Crop—Affairs of the Ann Arbor Bank—Immense Emigrant Travel—Fugitive Slaves—The Prohibitory Liquor Law—Opening of the Ship Canal—Health of Detection

of Detroit.

Navigation is at last open the entire length of the lakes, and vessels are now arriving and clearing at all ports of these mighty inland seas, freighted east ward with the agricultural products of the West, and bearing westward the manufactures of the East.

The index of the coming research are resulted.

bearing westward the manufactures of the East.

The index of the coming season promises well, and our
business men feel bappy at prospects ahead. From all
parts of this State, and from every point with which De,
troit is commercially connected, the best evidences of an
unusual increase of business upon former years present forms me that there never was so much wheat "put in" in each of the above States as during last full; and that of thousands of acres he had passed through, he had not seen a patch that was winter-killed or injured in any way. With propitious weather, the prairies of the West will send to the seabeard a product of grain that will astonish the world.

There is some talk and no little feeling manifested

here in regard to an over issue of bills by the Govern-ment Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, above the securities de ment Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, above the securities deposited with the State Treasurer. Since the closing of the institution, its "promises to pay in coin," to the ameunt of \$94,750, have been presented to the State Treasurer for redemption; but as the entire assets of the bank amount to but \$39,750, the fraudulent circulation is over \$65,000, which will come out of the bill-holders. The inquiry is general as to whe has pocketed this large sum. But it is not likely the criminals will ever be publicly shown up. The late State Treasurer has yet to explain why he countersigned bills to the amount of over \$55,000 more than he had securities for. As the ex-Attorney General and his successor are ergaged in a newspaper warfare about the matter, it is not improbable that the secret will be made public by one or the other.

The number of persons passing through this city daily, ticheted for places west of us, is immense. They tax the Canada and the Sichigan Central railroads to their utmost for conveyances. Four passenger trains a day are run over each of these roads, and with unparalleled regularity, so that travellers meet with no detention on either of the above routes. It is a kind of travel from which the landlords here derive no benefit, as

They step not to eat and they step not to rest, Eograt their impatience to reach the hig West. There is, however, sufficient local business to sustain four first clars holes and any number of regularity alleves who are constantly crossing from here into Canada. On Monday hast I noticed dive stout looking men from Kentucky, who had escaped from their masters, and were making for Canada to "scratch for themselves," as they termed it. The Canada railroad employs a large force of these runsways about their continues to ear about.

The Prohibitory Liquor law of this State takes effect from snd after the 1th inst, and I opine that the requirements will be generally adhered to until some decision upon its constitutionality is given by proper authority. It is very explicit against the ceited with the State Treasurer. Since the closing of

Superior without changing boats, as has heretofore been recessary.

Our city continues to be remarkably healthy, and never was in a better condition, so far as cleanliness is conceined. There has been no lack of stroiling concertivers here this spring, all of whom have met with success. To night, a concert is to be given by Madame do Vries and troups. The papers announce a "flying visit" bither by the above artistes, which I consider inappropriate, as birds on the wing are never known to sing.

R. R.

FOUR HUMAN BRINGS BURNED TO DEATH.—A fire-broke out in the kitchen of Sumpterville, E. C., jail on the lith inst., which, with four ismates, was consumed before it could be arrested. The Wacksman than describes the scene:—The cries of a prisoner, chained down in one of the durgeons, were said to have expressed the wildest terror. We were just beginning to feel great rewidest terror. We were just beginning to feel great rewidest terror. We were the flames might not spread, lief at the thought that the flames might not spread, when the blood chilling word went round, that there were human beings in the building. The town guard and one or two-others, who were the first to reach the spot, had distinctly heard the cries of children and the despating screen of a woman, but the flames were too yielent to admit of any approach. And sad to tell; when the fire burned down, charred bodies of a grown persen and three children, were discovered in the embera.